

THE DEEP.

There's beauty in the deep:
The wave is bluer than the sky,
And, though the light shines bright on high,
More softly do the sea-gems glow.
That sparkle in the depths below:
The rainbow's tints are only made
When on the waters they are laid,
And sun and moon most sweetly shine
Upon the ocean's level brine.
There's beauty in the deep.

There's beauty in the deep:
Not in the surf's rough roar,
Nor in the whispering shells shore,
They are but earthly sounds that tell
How little of the sea nymphs' shell
That sends its loud, clear note abroad,
Or winds its softness through the flood,
Echoes through the grove with coral gay,
And dies on spongy bank away.
There's music in the deep.

There's quiet in the deep:
Above, let tides and tempest rave,
And earth-born whirlwinds wake the wave:
Above, let care and fear contend,
With sin and sorrow in the end:
Here, far beneath the tainted foam,
That frets above our peaceful home,
We dream in joy, and wake in love,
Nor know the rage that rages above,
There's quiet in the deep.

WASHINGTON.

We attempt no abstract of the correspondence or narration of Washington's revolutionary career. We content ourselves with remarking that, proverbial as the renown of Washington has become throughout the world, as the successful chief of the American armies, familiar as his praise is in both hemispheres, the work of Mr. Sparks will add new lustre to his fame in this as in all other respects. It will justify the language of eulogy, which has been reiterated till some may suspect its justice, while few feel it with all the freshness of a recent judgment. It will present the astonishing spectacle of a person, clothed with the highest and most various civil and military trusts, during the entire continuance of a momentous revolution, engaged in the transaction of business of the most arduous, perplexing, and delicate character, and carrying on a boundless correspondence, under the pressure of military haste and urgency, and never, no never, writing a line required to be qualified, retracted or explained; never borne off by passion; never lulled by the voice of adulation; never yielding to caprice or depression; and exhibiting the same serene self-possession when he retreated with his panic-struck and dwindling army through the Jerseys, and when, at the head of the united forces of America and France, he granted terms of capitulation to Cornwallis. We have already repeated the well-known fact, that he declined, in the outset, all compensation beyond the reimbursement of his actual expenses. The sum total of these expenses, at the close of the eight years' war, (including, in the aggregate, nearly three thousand pounds lawful money, paid for secret service, reconnoitring, and travelling, which might well be considered public charges), was less than fourteen thousand five hundred pounds of sterling money; a trifle more than was lately paid to the Governor-General of Canada, during an administration of a year or two in time of peace! Less per annum to Washington for his expenses as Commander-in-chief of the armies of the Revolution, than is annually paid in time of peace, to each of the three Major-Generals of the Army of the United States! When we contemplate a result like this, when we consider the vital importance of an example of frugality, in the circumstances in which the country was placed in the Revolution—nay, more, when we reflect on the abiding value, in a republican country, of the example of a decent economy in high places, the severe punctuality of Washington, alike as debtor and creditor, rises into a virtue.

AN IRRELIGIOUS HOME.—If there be one curse more bitter than another to man, it is to be the offspring of an irreligious home; of a home where the voice of prayer and praise ascends not to God, and where the ties of human affection are not purified and elevated by the refining influences of religious feeling—of a home, if the cares and sorrows of life shall bring religion in the heart in after days, that heart cannot turn toward, without bitterness of feeling without anguish and vexation of spirit. If there be a curse to any country where the truths of religion are known, the deepest and bitterest curse which can be inflicted on it, is a multitude of homes like that which I have supposed. Such homes send forth their sons unchecked in evil thoughts, unhalloved in their habits, and untaught in love to God—the name and cross of Jesus Christ stamped perhaps on their foreheads, but not written in their hearts—and they send them to prey upon the land, and to become its curse and its destruction. But on the other hand, there is a blessing in the religious home, which no tongue can speak, no language can describe! The home where in early years, the heart trained to love of God, and to take pleasure in his worship and service, interweaves with the existence of man's holy affections, which do not with the circumstances which gave them birth: which last long, even though they may be forgotten and neglected—and which exert at least some check on the evil of the human heart, and often, may commencing recall it to hear again the voice of God, and to return again to the paths of holiness and peace.

DECEITFUL RICHES.—Usually when a worldly is dead, we ask, how rich he died? Oh, (say many,) he died rich, he hath left a great estate.

Alas! the poor man hath slept his sleep, lost his dream, and now he awakes and finds nothing in his hand. Where lies his golden heap? Only the rust of that heap is gone to witness against him; his mansion falls him; only the unrighteousness of it follows him; others have the use of it; only the abuse of it he carries to judgment with him; he hath made his friends, (as we say,) but he hath undone himself; so that I may justly write upon every bag,—"This is the price of blood." Shall I then treasure up the price of blood? No, Christ hath instructed me as a steward; therefore, what I have and need not, Christ shall have, in his members that need, and have not. So the transitory creatures, when they shall slide away, they shall not carry me with them; but when I shall pass away, I shall carry them with me.—*Lucas' Divine Breathings.*

Revolutionary Army.—We find the following in an old Vermont paper:

The number of regulars furnished to the Revolutionary Army were:

By New England,	147,441
By the Middle States,	56,571
By the Southern States,	56,997

It appears by the above, that New England, consisting of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, furnished more troops for the defence of the country, than the other nine States, by 3572. The number of troops furnished by South Carolina was 6,447—Massachusetts 67,907—Georgia, 2,697—Connecticut 31,939.

LORD CHATHAM.

We extract the following from an article in the Edinburgh Review, on the character of Lord Chatham. It will reward a perusal:

"The first place among the great qualities which distinguished Lord Chatham, is unquestionably due to firmness of purpose, resolute determination in the pursuit of his objects. This was the characteristic of the younger Brutus, as he said, who had spared his life to fill by his hand—*Quicquid vult, id valde vult*; and although extremely apt to be shown in excess, it must be admitted to be the foundation of all true greatness of character. Every thing, however, depends upon the endowments in whose company it is found; and in Lord Chatham these were of a very high order. The quickness with which he could ascertain his object, and discover his road to it, was fully commensurate with his perseverance and his boldness in pursuing it; the firmness of grasp with which he held his advantage, was fully equalled by the rapidity of the glance with which he discovered it. Add to this, a mind eminently fertile in resources—a courage which nothing could daunt in the choice of his means—a resolution equally indomitable in their application—a genius, in short, original and daring, which bounded over the petty obstacles raised by ordinary men—their squeamishness, and their precedents, and their forms, and their regularities, and forced away its path through the entanglements and base undergrowth, to the worthy object ever in his view, the prosperity and the renown of his country. Far superior to the paltry objects of a grovelling ambition, and regardless alike of party and personal considerations, he constantly set before his eyes the highest duty of a public man, to further the interests of his species. In pursuing his course towards that goal, he disregarded alike the frowns of power and the gales of popular applause—exposed himself unflinchingly to the vengeance of the Court, while he battled against its corruption, and confronted, unabashed, the rudest shocks of public indignation, while he resisted the dictates of pernicious agitators—and could conscientiously exclaim, with an illustrious statesman of antiquity, *Ego hoc animo semper, fuisit invidiam vitæ partem, gloriam non invidiam putarem!*"

Nothing could be more entangled than the foreign policy of this country at the time when he took the supreme direction of her affairs—nothing could be more disastrous than the aspect of her fortunes in every quarter of the globe.

As soon as Mr. Pitt took the helm, the steadiness of the hand that held it, came to be felt in every motion of the vessel. There was no more of wavering counsels, of torpid inaction, of listless expectancy, of abject despondency. His firmness gave confidence, his spirit roused courage, his vigilance secured exertion, in every department under his sway. Each man, from the first lord of the admiralty, down to the most humble clerk in the victualling-office; each soldier, from the commander-in-chief, to the most obscure contractor or commissary, now felt sure that he was active or indolent under the eye of one who knew his duties and his means as well as his own—and who would very certainly make all defaulters, whether through misfeasance or through nonfeasance, accountable for whatever detriment the commonwealth might sustain at their hands. Over his immediate coadjutors, his influence swiftly obtained an ascendancy, which it ever after retained uninterrupted. Upon his first proposition for changing the conduct of the war, he stood single among his colleagues, and tendered his resignation, should they persist in their dissent; they at once succumbed, and from that hour ceased to have an opinion of their own, upon any branch of the public affairs. Nay, so absolutely was he determined to have the control of these measures, of which he knew the responsibility rested upon him alone, that he insisted upon the first lord of the admiralty not having the correspondence of his own department; and no less eminent a naval character than Lord Anson, with his junior lords, were obliged to sign the orders issued by Mr. Pitt, while the writing was covered over from their eyes!

The effect of this change in the whole management of the public business, and in all the plans of the government, as well as in their execution, were speedily made manifest to all the world.—The German troops were sent home, and a well-regulated militia being established to defend the country, a large disposable force was distributed over the various points whence the enemy might be annoyed. France, attacked on some points, and menaced on others, was compelled to retire from Germany, soon afterwards suffered the most disastrous defeats, and, instead of threatening England and her allies with invasion, had to defend herself against attack, suffering severely in her most important naval stations. No less than sixteen islands, and settlements, and fortresses of importance, were taken from her in America, and Asia, and Africa, including all her West India colonies, except St. Domingo, and all her settlements in the East. The whole important province of Canada was likewise conquered; and the Havana was taken from Spain. Besides this, the sea was swept clear of the fleets that had so lately been insulting all our colonies, and even all our coasts. Many general actions were fought and gained—one among them the most decisive that had ever been fought by our navy. Thirty-six sail of the line were taken or destroyed, fifty frigates and forty-five sloops of war. So brilliant a course of uninterrupted success, had never, in modern times, attended the army of any nation carrying on war with other states. But it was a more glorious feature in this unexampled administration, which history has to record, when it adds, that all public distress had disappeared; all discontent in any quarter, both of the colonies and parent state, had ceased, that no oppression was any where practised, no abuse suffered to prevail; that no encroachments were made upon the rights of the subject, no malversations tolerated in the possessors of power; and that England, for the first time, and for the last time, presented the astonishing picture of a nation supporting, without murmur, a widely-extended and costly war, and a people hitherto torn with conflicting parties, so united in the service of the commonwealth, that the voice of faction had ceased in the land, and any discordant whisper was heard no more.

"These," (said the son of his first and most formidable adversary, Walpole, when informing his correspondent abroad, that the session, as usual, had ended without any kind of opposition, or even of debate,) "these are the doings of Mr. Pitt, and they are wondrous in our eyes!"

Rhode Island.—The Legislature have again enacted a law putting it in the power of towns and cities to put a veto upon the traffic in ardent spirits, and the city of Providence has done it, by a majority of 99. We are glad there is decision and firmness somewhere.—*Tem. Gaz.*

ANCIENT CARTHAGE.

Sir Grenville Temple, who lately arrived at Malta, from Tunis, on board the Ottoman frigate *Surich*, has employed himself for the last six months in making excavations on the classic soil of Carthage—a city, the mere mention of whose name awakens in the bosom of every scholar a thousand recollections of glory which once adorned the mistress of the African seas, and the immortal rival of the Roman republic. His labors have been well rewarded by the peculiarly interesting discoveries he has made. Among them, we may notice that, on the site of the Temple of Ganath, or Juno Cælestis, the great protecting deity of Carthage, he found about seven hundred coins, and various objects of glass and earthen ware. But the most remarkable, and perhaps least expected, of his discoveries, is that of a villa, situated on the sea shore, fifteen feet under ground. Eight rooms are completely cleared, and their size and decorations prove that the house belonged to a wealthy personage. The walls are painted, and the floors beautifully paved in mosaic, in the same manner as those at Pompeii and Herculæum, representing a great variety of subjects, such as marine deities, both male and female, different species of sea-fish, marine plants, a vessel with female figures dancing on deck, and surrounded by admiring warriors; other portions represent lions, horses, leopards, tigers, deer, zebras, bears, gazelles, hares, ducks, herons, and the like. Ten human skeletons, apparently of those slain during the assault of the city, were found in the different chambers. Sir Grenville also discovered, in another house, other mosaics of great interest: these represent gladiators contending in the arena with wild beasts, and over each man is written his name. In another part, are seen horse-races, and men breaking in young horses. Our limits oblige us to restrict these details; but we hope—indeed, we understand—that Sir Grenville Temple will shortly publish a complete account of his important and extraordinary discoveries. We are aware that Sir Thomas Reade, from the early period of his residence as his Majesty's Agent Consul General in Tunis, drew many specimens of antiquity from the same spot, which we believe were sent to enrich some of our public institutions in England; but Sir Grenville Temple has had the good fortune to make connections which assisted greatly his own ardor for antiquarian research, and the objects he has been thus enabled to recover from their long obscurity are of a nature to throw a minuter light upon the customs and state of the arts in that celebrated Roman colony. These discoveries may, perhaps, eventually equal in interest those which have long commanded the general admiration in Southern Italy, and will, no doubt, render celebrated the name of the persevering discoverer, amongst other British archaeologists; particularly if any of the curiosities found should be placed amongst the valuable remains of antiquity which Great Britain already possesses.

EFFECT OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

Burying alive.—After that the bodies of all the victims had been recovered, the melancholy fact was proved, that full one-fourth of the number would have been saved, had prompt means been found to disencumber them from their situation. The men were found to have expired in the act of making desperate efforts at disengagement; but the women were generally in an attitude of despair, their hands extended over their heads, the fingers convulsively entwined amongst their hair. Not so with mothers who perished with their offspring: these all appeared to have been careless as to themselves, devoting all their thoughts to the preservation of the infant. With their bodies extended over their little ones, they seemed to hope to save them; or, with arms and hands extended towards the spot where the child was found, it seemed that, although unable to touch it, because of the few intervening ruins, they had the horrid consciousness of the vicinity. Many signal examples were exhibited of the heroism and vigor of men, and of the indomitable power of maternal affection. An infant was rescued, clinging to the breast of its dead mother, and perfectly recovered, after being three days under the ruins. An uncle of my old friend and comrade, General William Pope, was dug out alive on the fifth day. A lady with her child was liberated by the sole labor of her husband, after being two days buried. Three days afterward, she was brought to bed, and, together with her child and husband, lived many years. Being asked what sensation she felt in her horrid tomb, she replied, "I waited and waited with confidence, knowing my husband was alive." A girl of eleven years of age was dug out on the sixth day, and lived. Another, aged sixteen, named Eloisa Basilii, remained eleven days, with an infant in her arms, which on the fourth day died; so that, on their being delivered, the latter was in a state of putridity. The poor girl, Eloisa, could not possibly liberate herself from the corpse of her little sister, being closely hemmed in by the ruins. A slight glimmer of light penetrated to her tomb, which enabled her to count the returns of day. But other authority irrefragably established the facts of this surprising case and those already mentioned. Many cases of prolonged vitality in animals were more surprising than those of the human species. Two mules lived under a mountain of ruins, one twenty-two days, the other twenty-three. A hen lived also twenty-two days, and two fat pigs thirty-two days. All of the human species, as well as the brutes, thus ushered again to day, preserved, for a length of time, a sort of stupid weakness, no desire to eat, an insatiable thirst, and an almost blindness. Of the number saved, many men returned to their occupations healthy and in good spirits, while others remained silling and melancholy. This difference was supposed in great part to depend on the period of their inhumation, and on the loss or preservation of hope in the different parties. The girl Eloisa Basilii, although very handsome, and treated with every kindness and amusement by her relations, was never after known to move her lips into any thing like a smile. All those who were buried for any length of time, when interrogated about their sensations, made for answer, "So far as I remember; further I thought not, and know nothing." Most of those persons died at premature ages. Eloisa Basilii, oppressed with melancholy, refused to marry; neither would she retire to convent, as recommended by some of her pious friends.—Her only pleasure seemed to be in solitude.—Seated under a tree, she would sit for hours, her eyes averted from every habitation, and fixed upon the sea. On the appearance of an infant, she involuntarily turned her head aside.

Colonel Macaroni's Memoirs.

Wherever you see a flower in a cottage garden or a bird at the window, you may feel sure that the cottagers are better and wiser than their neighbors.

A TRUE STORY.—"Truth," says Lord Byron, "is often stranger than fiction." This remark will be found strictly in point in the following narrative:

There resides at present in the vicinity of Boston a venerable clergyman, whose character for learning, piety, and active usefulness, has seldom if ever been surpassed.

When young, he was very poor, and entered Harvard College with almost no means of support, apart from the expected liberality of the College Faculty, who have a considerable charity fund at their disposal.

He was supplied with all the sums from this resource, consistent with the justice due to other claimants, but still he remained in a condition of hopeless indigence.

Matters soon arrived at such a pass, that unless he should be soon provided with a set of linen, he could no longer remain in College, or obtain education.

Reduced almost to despair, he one day took his staff, and walked from Cambridge to Boston, to see if he could procure a situation in a vessel, or some other laborious employment.

When arrived near the ferry which at that time occupied the place of the present Cambridge bridge, he perceived that something had got fastened to the end of his staff.

He made several attempts to knock it off as a useless encumbrance, but found that it would obstinately adhere to the point of the staff.

Curiosity at length impelled him to examine it, when he discovered that it was a gold ring, set with very brilliant diamonds.

He carried it immediately to a jeweller, who was a gentleman of great integrity and benevolence. On acquainting him with his situation, the jeweller paid him down a handsome sum on the spot, and requested the young man to call on him for assistance in future.

The linen was purchased, the shirts were made up by the young man's sisters, and his prospects from that time grew brighter and brighter.

The ring which so singularly forced itself into his hands, was probably dropped by a British officer in the course of our Revolutionary War.—*Rose Book.*

"An old and esteemed friend writing to us, says: 'Do not forget the 30th of April.' It was the day on which the noble machine, the Constitution, received its first impulse, and has proceeded so happily ever since. The 4th of March was to have been the day for commencing the grand experiment; but the roads were so bad, and the Congress Fathers mostly travelled on horseback, in those primitive days of the Republic, that a quorum could not be had till the 30th of April, 1789, when the first inauguration of a President of the United States took place in the old Federal Hall, New York—and an august ceremonial it was. On that occasion, the first President was dressed wholly in American Manufactures. When the 30th of April arrives, I will have seen FIFTY YEARS of the success of the great experiment of Self-Government, Equal Rights, and Equal Laws."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

An example for White Sovereigns.—By late advices from the Sandwich Islands up to Sept. 8, we perceive that King Kamehameha III. has totally interdicted the admission of all spirituous and distilled liquors after January, 1839. Vessels that left the United States February 1, 1839, may be exempted. Wines to pay a duty of half a dollar a gallon. No alcoholic liquors to be purchased, except by physicians for medical use.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.

Persevere against discouragement. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, & be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some. Be guarded in discourse; attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Rather set, than follow example. Practice strict temperance; and in all your transactions, remember the final account.

At a meeting of the Communicants and pew holders of Bridge street Church, held on Monday evening the 8th of April inst., Rev. John Mines, Moderator, and L. T. Walker, Secretary,

The object of this meeting being explained, it was resolved that the Congregation acquiesce in the wish of Rev. John C. Smith to obtain leave of the Presbytery to resign his pastoral charge. Whereupon Judge Dunlap offered the following:

The Presbyterian Congregation in Georgetown have labored with deep sorrow, the resolution taken by the Rev. John C. Smith to withdraw from his pastoral charge over them, and to enter into the service of the American Tract Society. They do not doubt that in this step, he can be more extensively useful in the Christian cause, and that he acts from a sense of duty. We the people of his Church, cannot permit this relation to be dissolved, without expressing to him, the sentiments of affection and respect we feel for him, the interest we cherish for his future welfare, and our obligations for his services to the Church and Public.

Resolved therefore unanimously by the members of the Congregation here in the Church assembled, that we part with our late Pastor, the Rev. John C. Smith, with heart-felt regret, that we cherish towards him and his family feelings of affectionate regard, and a lively interest for his future welfare, temporal and spiritual.

Resolved further, that we return him our sincere thanks, for his long continued and faithful pastoral service, and that we again renew our acknowledgments to him for his successful efforts, in relieving the Church from its late pecuniary embarrassments.—*Georgetown Potomac Advocate.*

Icebergs floating in the Atlantic.—Liverpool, March 22.—Several vessels which have arrived within the last fortnight were interrupted in their progress by getting entangled in fields of floating ice. The *George Washington*, the *Elizabeth Bruce*, and the *South American*, were all in this predicament. The *South American* was entangled among floating icebergs for thirty hours. The first iceberg the ship fell in with rose from fifty to sixty feet above the level of the sea. It was dark when she approached it, and Captain Barstow very wisely resolved to lay to till day light. About two o'clock when the moon broke out from the dense clouds in which she had been previously enveloped, and threw her light on the numerous icebergs, shooting up like hoary cliffs, which were visible all round the horizon; the spectacle is described by the persons who beheld it as awfully sublime. The ice reflected the beams of the moon, and the combination produced a mild splendour which approached, if it did not rival, the light of day. The presence of so much floating in the Atlantic as far down as lat. 44, is a rather unusual occurrence.

WOOD FLOUR.

It has been of late clearly proved that all the alimentary matters employed by man may be reduced to three classes, viz. saccharine, oily, and albuminous substances, the most perfect specimens of which are respectively sugar, butter and white of egg. The saccharine principle, in its extended sense, includes all those substances which are chiefly derived from the vegetable kingdom—means, in fact, the same thing as what we commonly call vegetable diet. It comprehends all those substances, whatever their sensible properties may be, into the composition of which the hydrogen and oxygen enter, in the proportion in which they form water—for example, what perhaps may not a little surprise the reader, the fibre of wood, which chemists call lignin. Much skillful manipulation and delicacy of experiment were required to establish this result; but the nutritive property of the woody fibre; in short, that a tolerably good quarter loaf can be made out of a deal board, has been proved by the recent labors of a German Professor, and may be verified by any one who will take the trouble to repeat them. To make wood flour in perfection, according to Professor Autenrieth, the wood, after being thoroughly stripped of its bark, is to be sawed transversely into disks of about an inch in diameter. The saw-dust is to be preserved, and the disks are to be beaten to fibres in a pounding-mill. The fibres and saw-dust, mixed together, are next to be deprived of every thing harsh and bitter, which is soluble in water, by boiling them, where fuel is abundant, or by subjecting them for a longer time, to the action of cold water, which is easily done, by enclosing them in a strong sack, which they only half fill, and beating the sack with a stick, or treading it with the feet, in a rivulet. The whole of them is to be completely dried, either in the sun, or by fire, and repeatedly ground in a flour-mill. The ground wood is next baked into small flat cakes, with water rendered slightly mucilaginous by the addition of some decoction of linseed, mallow stocks and leaves; lime-tree bark, or any other substance.—Professor Autenrieth prefers marsh-mallow roots, of which one ounce renders eighteen quarts of water sufficiently mucilaginous, and these serve to form four pounds and a half of wood flour into cakes. The cakes are baked until they are brown on the surface. After this they are broken to pieces and again ground, until the flour passes through a fine bolting cloth; and upon the fineness of the flour does its fitness to make bread depend. The flour of a hard wood, such as beech, requires the process of baking and grinding to be repeated. Wood flour does not ferment so readily as wheaten flour, but the Professor found fifteen pounds of birch wood flour, with three pounds of sour wheaten flour, mixed up with eight measures of new milk, yielded thirty-six pounds of very good bread. The learned Professor tried the nutritious properties of wood flour, in the first instance, upon a young dog; afterward, he fed two pigs upon it; and taking courage from the success of the experiment, he attacked it himself. His family party, he says, ate it in the form of gruels or soup, dumplings and pancakes, all made with as little of any other ingredient as possible; and found them palatable and quite wholesome. Are we then, instead of looking upon a human being, stretched upon a bare plank, as the picture of extreme want and wretchedness, to regard him as reposing in the lap of abundance, and consider henceforth the common phrase, 'bed and board,' as compounded of synonymous terms!

Family Magazine.

THE NEW YORK LIFE Insurance and Trust Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, but in consequence of being the depository of the Court of Chancery, and of the Surrogate Courts of the State of New York, as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to upwards of five millions of dollars, as appears by a report of the Master in Chancery, dated 23d of May, 1835.

To persons in public employment, who receive fixed salaries, an Institution like this affords a certain mode of securing a sufficient sum for their families at a future day; and if the object of a parent, besides that of merely making a will, is to accumulate something for the support and education of those who may be left behind, it can be realized in this way, without which the energies of mind and person which are usually necessary through the ordinary struggles of life.

A person aged 30 years, whose income is \$1,000 per annum, may, by the appropriation of \$118 a year, secure to his children \$5,000, even if he should die the next day.

A husband 30 years old, may provide \$500 for his wife by paying annually the small amount of \$11.80. At 45 years old, a clerk may create a saving fund of \$1,000, for the payment of his debts, by the saving of \$49.10.

At 60, the same amount may be secured during a period of seven years, for the yearly payment of \$49.10. In the minor offices of the public service, experience has shown that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the incumbents to lay up any thing, even for the infirmities of age, much less for the maintenance of those who survive. The labors of thirty years are, therefore, productive of only the support of the day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of their families, that are harassed for years by the dreadful apprehensions of future want.

For such, a Life Insurance Company holds out relief gives reality to hope, and, by the small economy of a few dollars per month, puts the mind at ease, and affords the means of securing it for others.

The preliminaries for effecting Insurances are very simple, being merely a declaration of age, health, and other particulars set out in the forms of the office, together with a statement of the physician and friend of the applicant upon some of the same points, the blanks for which will be furnished by the agent in Washington city.

As the design of the company is profit on the one side and protection to the other, and its means are a system of faith, to produce the mutual result of strength to itself and security to its customers.

Officers in the Navy will also be insured, either for shore or sea duty; the latter service, however, being with an additional premium, which will depend upon the latitude and climate of the voyage.

Insurance will be made for one year, or any period within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in either case, according to the term. The risk of the company will commence with the date of the policy; but no insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured. Full information will be given upon application, post paid, to

HENRY M. MORFITT,

Washington, D.C.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.—THOMAS PURSELL has just imported per ship John Marshall, from Liverpool, (direct,) and from other sources, a large assortment of the above articles, of the newest patterns and shapes, and expects in a few days ten packages of India, French, and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, &c. which, with his former stock, makes his assortment extensive and complete. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail at the Alexandria and Northern prices.

He solicits a call from his friends and the Public generally, assuring them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

A good assortment of Common Ware, suitable for groceries, &c.

P.S.—First quality Stone-ware, at the factory prices Pipes in boxes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Wafers, Britannia Ware, German Silver, &c. Lamps of almost all descriptions, and Lampwicks and Glasses.

Nov. 24—

NEW SPRING GOODS.—We have just received

1 case light ground muslins, very cheap
1 do. light rich prints
20 dozen bleached cotton hose
23 pieces soft finish Irish linens
1 case white cambrics

Feb. 23—

BADLEY & CATLETT.